

National and State Resource Concerns and Quality Criteria				
Natural Resource Concern	Description of Concern	National Quality Criteria	State Quality Criteria	Assessment Tools for Quality Criteria Evaluation
WATER				
Water Quantity - Excessive Seepage	Subsurface water oozing to the surface restricts land use and management.	Subsurface water is managed to limit periods of saturation that are unfavorable to the present or intended land use. Management complies with wetland policies.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual Assessment (physical presence of water, prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation, etc.) • Client interview • Area measurements
Water Quantity - Excessive Runoff, Flooding, or Ponding	The land becomes inundated restricting land use and management.	Excess water amounts and/or rates of flow are controlled consistent with desired present or intended land use goals and wetland policies.	SAME AS NATIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Client interview • Stream Visual Assessment Protocol • National Engineering Handbook (EFH – chapter 2 and 3) • Hydrologic models, e.g. HECRAS, TR-20, TR-55
Water Quantity - Excessive Subsurface Water	Water saturates upper soil layers restricting land use and management.	Subsurface water is managed to limit periods of saturation compatible with the present or intended land use and wetland policies.	SAME AS NATIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment of soil cores and coring holes • Plant quality and quantity measurements • National Engineering Handbook, Part 650 (EFH-Chapter 14)
Water Quantity - Drifted Snow	Wind-blown snow deposits and accumulates around and over surface structures restricting ingress, egress and conveyance of humans and animals.	Snowdrifts are reduced or prevented to allow ingress, egress, and conveyance of humans and animals.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Client interview • Depth and area measurements
Water Quantity - Inadequate Outlets	Natural or constructed outlets too small to remove excess water in a timely manner.	Outlets are designed, installed, upgraded or maintained to adequately convey water for present or intended uses.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Client interview • National Engineering Handbook, part 650 (EFH – Chapters 2,3,7) • Hydrologic models, e.g. HECRAS, TR-20, TR-55

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Water Quantity - Inefficient Water Use on Irrigated Land	Limited water supplies are not optimally utilized.	Land and water management is planned and coordinated to provide optimal use of natural and applied moisture.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • National Engineering Handbook, Part 652, Irrigation Guide • Crop quality and quantity measurements • Farm Irrigation Rating Method (FIRM)
Water Quantity - Inefficient Water Use on Non-irrigated Land	Natural moisture is not optimally utilized.	Management provides optimum use of natural moisture for the present or intended land use.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Plant or animal quality and quantity measurements
Water Quantity - Reduced Capacity of Conveyances by Sediment Deposition	Sediment deposits in ditches, canals, culverts, and other water conveyances reduce the desired flow capacity.	Conveyance structures are upgraded or maintained to adequately convey water for present or intended uses.	Conveyance structures are upgraded or maintained to adequately convey water for present or intended uses. <i>The contributing area is treated so it does not adversely contribute to the identified problem.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Client interview • National Engineering Handbook, Part 650 (EFH – Chapters 2,3,70 • Hydrologic models, e.g., HECRAS, TR-20, TR-55 • Critical Area Planting (342) standard • Water erosion prediction tools (RUSLE2)
Water Quantity - Reduced Storage of Water Bodies by Sediment Accumulation	Sediment deposits in water bodies reduce the desired volume capacity.	Water bodies and contributing source areas are treated to allow sufficient water storage for present and intended uses.	SAME AS NATIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Depth and area measurements • National Engineering Handbook, Part 650 (EFH – Chapters 2,3,7,11)
Water Quantity - Aquifer Overdraft	Water withdrawals exceed recharge rates.	Land and water management are coordinated to conserve aquifer water levels.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water level measurements

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Water Quantity – Insufficient Flows in Water Courses	Water flows are not consistently available in sufficient quantities to support ecological processes and land use and management.	Authorized uses and management of water are coordinated to minimize the impacts on water course flows.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Water flow records • Gauge Station data • Consumptive use/allocation water rights • Habitat Evaluation Guides • National Biology Handbook
Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Pesticides in Groundwater	Residues resulting from the use of pest control chemicals degrade groundwater quality.	Pesticides are applied, stored, handled, disposed of, and managed so that groundwater uses are not adversely affected	Pesticides are applied, stored, handled, disposed of, and managed so that groundwater uses are not adversely affected. <i>This is accomplished by meeting label instructions and Pest Management (595) standard.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIN-PST (Windows Pesticide Screening Tool – USDA/NRCS) • NAPRA (National Agricultural Pesticide Risk Analysis – USDA/NRCS) • Vadose zone and groundwater chemical sampling and assay • Pest Management (595) standard •

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Water Quality - Excessive Nutrients and Organics in Groundwater	Pollution from natural or human induced nutrients such as N, P, and organics (including animal and other wastes) degrades groundwater quality.	Nutrients and organics are stored, handled, disposed of, and applied such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.	Nutrients and organics are stored, handled, disposed of, and applied such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected. <i>Application of nutrients and organic are in accordance with a nutrient management plan prepared by a Certified Nutrient Management consultant</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Engineering Handbook, Part 651, Ag. Waste Mgt. Field Handbook • Nitrate Leaching Index • Phosphorus Leaching Index • Farm*A*Syst • Nutrient Management (590) standard worksheets
Water Quality - Excessive Salinity in Groundwater	Pollution from salts such as Ca, Mg, Na, K, HCO ₃ , CO ₃ , Cl, and SO ₄ degrades groundwater quality.	Salts are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vadose zone and groundwater salinity sampling (total dissolved solids [TDS] or electrical conductivity) and assay • National Engineering Handbook, Part 652, Irrigation Guide • Soil salinity sampling and assay
Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Heavy Metals in Groundwater	Natural or human induced metal pollutants present in toxic amounts degrade groundwater quality.	Materials containing heavy metals are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.	SAME AS NATIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vadose zone and groundwater chemical sampling and assay

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Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Pathogens in Groundwater	Kinds and numbers of viruses, protozoa, and bacteria are present at a level that degrades groundwater quality.	Materials that harbor pathogens are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.	. Materials that harbor pathogens are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected. <i>For manure or sludge land applications buffers or setbacks are used around sinkholes o/wellhead</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vadose zone and groundwater chemical sampling and assay • Visual assessment • Conservation Practice Physical Effects (CPPE) Practice List Sec.5 Field Office Technical Guide
Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Petroleum in Groundwater	Fuel, oil, gasoline and other hydrocarbons present in toxic amounts degrade groundwater quality.	Petroleum products are used, stored, handled, disposed of, and managed such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vadose zone and groundwater chemical sampling and assay

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Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Pesticides in Surface Water	Pest control chemicals present in toxic amounts degrade surface water quality.	Pesticides are applied, stored, handled, disposed of, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected	Pesticides are applied, stored, handled, disposed of, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected. <i>Meet Pest Management(595) standard and quality criteria level of treatment using the CPPE documentation. Buffers are maintained between water bodies, streams and cropland fields where the herbicide Atrazine is applied according to label</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIN-PST (Windows Pesticide Screening Tool – USDA/NRCS) • NAPRA (National Agricultural Pesticide Risk Analysis – USDA/NRCS) • Surface water chemical sampling assay • Visual assessment of buffer • Conservation Practice Physical Effects (CPPE) Practice List Sec.5 Field Office Technical Guide • Interview with client

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Water Quality - Excessive Nutrients and Organics in Surface Water	Pollution from natural or human induced nutrients such as N, P, and organics (Including animal and other wastes) degrades surface water quality.	Nutrients and organics are stored, handled, disposed of, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected.	Nutrients and organics are stored, handled, disposed of, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected. <i>Application of nutrients and organics are in accordance with Nutrient Management(590) standard , soil erosion is within "T", and required land treatment practices to mitigate runoff are installed</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVAP (Stream Visual Assessment Protocol – USDA/NRCS) • P index standard (590) • National Engineering Handbook, Part 651, Ag. Waste Mgt. Field Handbook • Surface water chemical/particle sampling and assay • Visual assessment • Conservation Practice Physical Effects (CPPE) Practice List Sec.5 Field Office Technical Guide • Water Erosion Prediction model(RUSLE2)

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Water Quality - Excessive Suspended Sediment and Turbidity in Surface Water	Pollution from mineral or organic particles degrades surface water quality.	Movement of mineral and organic particles is managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected.	Movement of mineral and organic particles is managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected. <i>Treated areas has 90% or greater vegetative cover and does not contribute contaminants at a level adversely affects the surface area.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual assessment • Client interview • SVAP (Stream Visual Assessment Protocol – USDA/NRCS) • Conservation Practice Physical Effects (CPPE) Practice List Sec.5 Field Office Technical Guide •
Water Quality - Excessive Salinity in Surface Water	Pollution from salts such as Ca, Mg, Na, K, HCO ₃ , HCO ₃ , CO ₃ , Cl, and SO ₄ degrades surface water quality.	Salts are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SVAP (Stream Visual Assessment Protocol – USDA/NRCS) – Salinity
Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Heavy Metals in Surface Water	Natural or human induced metal pollutants are present in toxic amounts that degrade surface water quality.	Materials containing heavy metals are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected.	Materials containing heavy metals are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected. <i>Meets Federal and State standards</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water chemical sampling and assay

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Water Quality - Harmful Temperatures of Surface Water	Undesired thermal conditions degrade surface water quality.	Use and management of land and water are coordinated to minimize impacts on surface water temperatures.	Use and management of land and water are coordinated to minimize impacts on surface water temperatures. <i>Temperature is acceptable for intended use based upon stream temperature during critical summer months</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SVAP (Stream Visual Assessment Protocol – USDA/NRCS) – canopy cover HSI model for target species (Habitat Suitability Index – USF&WS) Surface water temperature sampling and assay
Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Pathogens in Surface Water	Kinds and numbers of viruses, protozoa, and bacteria are present at a level that degrades surface water quality.	Materials that harbor pathogens are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected.	Materials that harbor pathogens are stored, handled, disposed of, applied, and managed such that surface water uses are not adversely affected. <i>Waste storage structures, waste management and nutrient management standards will be met to address the problem.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water pathogen sampling and assay Visual assessment of runoff or potential runoff conditions Conservation Practice Physical Effects (CPPE) Practice List Sec.5 Field Office Technical Guide
Water Quality - Harmful Levels of Petroleum in Surface Water	Fuel, oil, gasoline and other hydrocarbons present in toxic amounts degrade surface water quality.	Petroleum products are used, stored, handled, and disposed of such that groundwater uses are not adversely affected.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water chemical sampling and assay